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MONDAY, JULY 2, 1956.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Chain Reaction

One chain reaction, like a string of firecrackers, has been set off by the New Year, there has been a tighter money policy in Britain and the Australian, and New Zealand restrictions on British car imports; the laying off of 3,000 men in Oxford and Birmingham; and labour troubles throughout the British motor industry, one event setting off the next.

The employer's claim that the loss of 6,000 is for the ultimate good of the remaining 49,000 sounds on the surface more realistic than the men's claim that "jobs could be found." But add to this disturbing chain of events British doubts about switching over to automation which has set off its own chain of labour firecrackers; add to it also the excuses made by Lancashire for her cotton slump, mostly directed against Hongkong, one feels that England is in a bad way.

He laments that the MPs who become the mouthpieces for excuses that refuse to face the situation of the times are afraid that they "might lose their seats if they tried to keep their heads."

Mr. Thorneycroft's reply in the House of Commons to a question on trade between Hongkong and Britain "particularly its specific beneficial and detrimental effects on British exports," was a salutary piece of straight talking and straight thinking at a time when people's minds have been clouded too long by excuses for failing to advance into the future.

The answer was a plain statement that Hongkong, which imposes no restrictions against Britain, free Customs duties of any kind, and a small preferential tariff on British liquor and tobacco, imports from the United Kingdom more than half as much again as she sends home. The figure is £26,000,000 against £16,000,000. More straight thinking is needed before England is out of the mire.

In a world where automations only can produce the mass that fills and makes a market, English labour cannot afford to hang on to restrictive practices—however just their original cause may have been. It is a truism that must sink in that England's future, with that of the rest of the world, lies in the future too.

But the future for those that look into it is filled with promise. There has been another kind of item in the news. One of them was the statement here last week by the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner that agents in the Colony are already able to talk business over the sale of atomic power stations—in whose production Britain leads the world. He added that training courses were already running in England to prepare the staffs to run them.

The only difficulty about getting in is that applicants are on a waiting list and the courses are already full. This British lead is not in atoms alone. One of her most important exports today is in the field of synthetic fibres. In resources and scientific skill Britain can still lead where she chooses.

It is good to know that British-made sports cars lead in production, value, and sales, and our most costly cars have the world's most advanced and successful gearbox. But the ability to produce the "superb" was never in question. England's future lies on a broader base than this. The atom and automation are doors to a future which promises well. Let us hope that the present troubles are but birth pangs of a more reasonable and responsible age.

GRAND CANYON AIR DISASTER

Charred Remains Of Planes And Bodies Found

Grenade Kills 3: 32 Hurt

Constantine, July 1. Two women and a Moslem child were killed and 32 people injured today when a grenade was hurled on to the terrace of the Municipal Casino in Constantine.

Thirty of the injured were Europeans, 12 of them women. The Casino terrace was thick with people when the grenade was thrown from a side street a distance away. It exploded instantly on hitting the ground.

As ambulances raced to the scene and the many injured were given first aid on the spot, police, troops and security forces went into action. The whole city was sealed off and for more than three hours, no one was allowed to enter or leave it.

Several suspects were rounded up, and it was believed the terrorist responsible for the attack was among them.—France-Press.

Documents Tell How Noah Built The Ark

Jerusalem, July 1. An account by Noah of the ark he built to withstand the great flood is contained in the Dead Sea scrolls discovered in 1947, Professor Yigael Yadin of the Hebrew University's archaeological department, said today.

Professor Yadin said five of the scrolls 18 pages would be published in Hebrew, French and English translations next October. He said they also contained a detailed personal account by the Patriarch Abraham of his wife Sarah's ill-fated affair with the Pharaoh of Egypt, revealing Sarah's beauty secrets which won her a royal bounty.

Professor Yadin said Aramaic scholars were still at work trying to decipher the remaining 13 pages of the scrolls.

Experts estimate they were written on parchment between the first and second centuries BC. They were found by a Bedouin on the shores of the Dead Sea in 1947.—France-Press.

Start Paying-Up

Nicosia, July 1. Famagusta's Cypriot Greeks today began paying a £40,000 collective fine imposed on them by Sir John Harding, the British Governor of Cyprus. By this evening, 810 Greeks from five quarters of Famagusta had paid a sum of £2,304. They have been given three days to pay a total sum of £11,080.—France-Press.

NUDE GIRLS REMAIN MOTIONLESS AS LION ATTACKS TAMER

London, July 1. Two nude girls stood motionless in a lion's cage today when a lion leaped upon them, because British law forbids nudists to move on the stage.

The girls were taking part in a circus show at Nottingham, in the Midlands, when one of the lions suddenly attacked the tamer. As the man desperately tried to hold off the huge cat with his whip, the two girls stood motionless. Finally, the tamer forced the lion

MID-AIR COLLISION LIKELY CAUSE

Grand Canyon, Arizona, July 1. The charred remains of two huge airliners that crashed in a thunderstorm with apparent loss of 128 lives were found today only a mile apart in searing hot Grand Canyon.

Officials said the planes presumably collided and fell into the gorge.

There was no sign of life visible from the air at the crash scenes. If all aboard the planes perished, the disaster was the worst in commercial aviation history.

A helicopter landed at the scene of the two-plane wreckage this afternoon, and searchers found all bodies aboard were charred beyond recognition by the fire which followed the crash. They said there was little possibility of identification from fingerprints.

Officials said the United Airlines DC-7 carrying 58 persons and the Trans World Airlines Super-Constellation with 70 aboard probably collided as they flew eastward from Los Angeles over heavily travelled commercial flight paths.

The four-engine planes dropped straight down into the rugged red limestone canyon and burst. All that could be seen from the air were a few blue and white shreds of the United plane in the middle of a charred blob on the face of a cliff and

Lost Simultaneously

Both planes disappeared at the same moment—at 6.32 p.m. GMT, when they were to have reached their destinations.

The wreckage of the planes was found in one of the most rugged and inaccessible parts of the treacherous canyon, much of which still has not been explored.

The crashes came at a time when Federal officials and others were expressing concern over the danger of air collisions because of heavy aviation traffic, the high speed of new planes and limited vision from cockpits.

RIOT AT NICOSIA RACE MEETING

Nicosia, July 1. Rioting broke out at Nicosia race track today after British judges declared a Greek-owned horse a winner despite the fact it illegally crossed a Turkish horse in the home stretch.

Cypriot Turks threw bottles when the decision was announced and a general brawl began on the crowded course. Several persons were hurt, including one Briton.

Security men were unable to control the crowd and called in help from Nicosia's security forces.

The rioting followed the second race here. The Turkish-owned Coronation led all the way until the final stretch when a Greek-owned horse passed and then crossed in front of it.

The judges, mainly British, declared Greek-owned horses first and second and made Coronation third.

Meanwhile, Cypriot rebels claimed that the British were the real losers in recent troop operations to flush out guerrilla fighters.

A leaflet distributed under the name of "Digenis," leader of the EOKA underground, said anti-rebel operations were "a joke in the water" meaning nothing was gained by them.

Digenis claimed only 11 rebels were captured in the massive drive. The rebels' munitions and supply dumps were not touched, he said.

The British lost more troops than this when a flash fire swept across a skirmish line moving up a gully during one sweep through the Cyprus mountains. But the British also sealed up a rebel operation's headquarters, captured several men with a price on their heads, and almost got Greek General George Givras, who is suspected to be "Digenis."

The Digenis leaflet said the time would come again when British troops and underground fighters meet in the wild mountains. He intimated that next time, the British would not get off lightly.—United Press.

The Aftermath Of Poznan

AMERICAN BLAMED FOR RIOTS

Reds Now Applying The Whip Of Discipline

Berlin, July 1. The official Communist Party newspaper of East Germany today claimed Allan Dulles of the United States central intelligence agency helped plan the Poznan revolt.

All Moscow organs joined the satellite effort to hang the blame on foreign agents instead of on the internal unrest that the Polish rioters proclaimed.

But confirmation came today that last week's rebellious rumble reverberated beyond Poznan. And there were signs that the Communists were cracking the whip of discipline in eastern Europe.

Police patrols took special security measure at Stettin during the Thursday riots in Poznan.

Six thousand Hungarians attended a Wednesday meeting at Budapest devoted to open and unprejudiced denunciations of Communist leaders.

Today the Communist Party of Hungary announced the agitators had promised to do it again.

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TEMPLER WILL HAVE TO DISCUSS CYPRUS

Ankara, July 2.

General Sir Gerald Templer, chief of Britain's Imperial General Staff, arrives here today for a week's visit. Usually well-informed Turkish sources say it is "inevitable" that the Cyprus question will be discussed while he is here.

The sources said that although the Turkish government had no wish to embarrass General Templer—whose visit to Turkey was arranged months ago, before the Cyprus issue became acute—the subject would arise in a "military context."

STANDING PAT

Observers took this to mean that Turkish leaders would utilize "defence discussions" to raise the question of the future of the eastern Mediterranean military bastion off the Turkish coast.

Turkish sources made clear last night that they were determined to abide by the stand that Turkey could not accept the right of self-determination for Cyprus where the Turkish inhabitants are in a minority to the Greeks.

The general, accompanied by Lady Templer and members of his staff, will arrive by air late today and spend Tuesday in Ankara.

HIS ITINERARY

On Wednesday he will fly to Dyrubank and Erzurum—Turkish bases in the eastern area near the Russian border.

General Templer will fly to Istanbul on Thursday, remaining there until Saturday, when he will visit the First World War battlefield at Gallipoli.

After staying overnight at Gallipoli, he will return to Istanbul for a brief visit to say goodbye to his hosts, the general will return to London next Sunday.—Reuter.

Nixon Promises Big Speech

Honolulu, July 1.

American Vice President Richard Nixon said he would make an important speech on the "whole subject of Asia, the new nations there and the outlook for that part of the world" when he attended the Philippine Independence Day celebrations in Manila on July 4.

Nixon and his wife arrived in Honolulu tonight on their way to Manila, where they were expected to arrive on Tuesday after stops at Wake Island and Guam. Nixon will leave Manila on Thursday for Saigon.—France-Press.

Appeal To Chinese

Singapore, July 2.

The Chinese-owned newspaper, Singapore Standard, today appealed to Chinese throughout Malaya to pledge their allegiance to the Federal government.

"Should the Chinese lose all their rights in this country, they have only themselves to blame because of their stubbornness and their indifference," this English language newspaper said in an editorial.—Reuter.

FIAT 600 multipla

ALL SERVICE—for 6 persons



ON SHOW AT
Regent Motors
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A Sad Sight In Midland City

Birmingham, July 2.

The city of Birmingham today sees a sight Britain has been spared for two decades—a mass registration for government aid of bitter, unemployed men.

Officials here are standing by for a rush of registrations from the bulk of 8,000 men sacked as redundant on Friday by the massive British Motor Corporation.

The British Motor Corporation, makers of Austin, Morris, Riley and MG cars and various commercial vehicles, dismissed the 8,000 because of reduced home and overseas demand for its products.

It blamed the British government's hire purchase restrictions and increased purchase tax, and the falling-off in demand from Australia.

STRIKE ACTION

At one of the Corporation's factories here all 3,000 employees went on strike immediately in protest at the sacking of 700 of their workmates.

Call for strike action was made in other BMC factories, and at the weekend shop stewards (factory-level union leaders) representing the Corporation's 50,000 remaining employees called for an official strike in all the Corporation's factories unless the 8,000 were reinstated.

The shop stewards declared that they were "profoundly shocked by the diabolical action" of the Corporation in sacking the men without consulting the unions first.

The dismissed men were given a week's pay in lieu of notice, and two weeks' holiday pay by the Corporation.

MPs PROTEST

Eighteen Conservative members of parliament, supporters of Sir Anthony Eden's administration, have tabled a motion in the House of Commons deploring the action of the Corporation in only giving the men one week's notice.

The sackings are to become a parliamentary issue this week. Ministers will be questioned about them and political quarters say the Opposition will blame government policy for the slump in the car industry and will raise the question of the Australian import costs, announced last week.—Reuter.

Ike & Mamie Celebrate

Gettysburg, July 1.

President and Mrs. Eisenhower today celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary at their farm at Gettysburg. President Eisenhower presented his wife with a golden heart-shaped medallion, engraved with the inscription "From Ike & Mamie, 1916-1956."

Mrs. Eisenhower gave the President a photograph of herself in a golden frame.

President Eisenhower arrived at the farm on Saturday from the Walter Reed army hospital in Washington, where he underwent a serious abdominal operation on June 9.—France-Press.

Red Boss Says Cause Was Malcontent

Rome, July 1.

Giuseppe di Vittorio, boss of Italy's powerful Communist main line and General Confederation of Labour, said tonight that "the gravity of the Poznan revolt lay in the existence of a profound and widespread malcontent among the mass of Polish workers."

He added: "This malcontent offered favourable ground for the manoeuvres of provocateurs."

In a statement issued by the Italian news agency, Ansa, di Vittorio, who is also President of the Communist-controlled Federation of Trade Unions, explained that the malcontent was probably caused by the workers' having been called upon "to make sacrifices beyond the supportable limits."

"In a Socialist economy, workers have to make voluntary sacrifices today to guarantee a greater well-being tomorrow," he said.

But the popular malcontent which exploded at Poznan indicated that a greater balance was needed between the requirements of the state and those of the workers.—Reuter.

Stettin Tension

Tension in Stettin on the right of the Poznan riot: was reported in Copenhagen today by Evan Sonne, chairman of the "Vanløse" Soccer Club of Denmark.

No disturbances developed in Stettin, Sonne said, but he said heavily-armed police patrolled the streets enforcing strictly security precautions.

The police stopped passersby and inspected their passports and identification papers, Sonne said.

He and his soccer club cancelled a game with Waldeckburg scheduled for today and

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SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

M-G-M's new experience in screen entertainment!

INVITATION TO THE DANCE
Starring **GENE KELLY**
TAMARA TOUMANOVA-IGOR YOUSKEVITCH
in color by **TECHNICOLOR**

MetroScope
WITH PERSPECTA STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND

CAPITOL RITZ

At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

THE LAST ACT
The Last Ten Days of Hitler!
The Last Act of Hitler!

THE CRY OF THE PHOENIX
JOHN LUND
WILLIAM BEND
KEITH BRASSELL
RICHARD BOONE
WILLIAM LESLIE

NEXT CHANGE —
Humphrey Bogart
Jennifer Jones
in "BEAT THE DEVIL"

To-morrow Morning Show
"BURNING ARROWS"
in Pathecolor

CHINESE FOLK ARTISTS GROUP
PRESENTS
A Series of Performances
INCLUDING
Peking Opera
Folk Songs & Dances
FEATURING
Well Known Peking Opera Artists
TAN FU YING
CHU SHENG JUNG
Well Known Singers
CHOU HUI-YO & **SHEN HUANG HUNG**
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EMPIRE THEATRE
2 P.M. & 8 P.M. TO-DAY

Admission: \$2.40, \$3.50, \$4.70, \$7.00, \$10.20.

Group booking may be applied for in writing to the Booking Department of the Reception Committee, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Building, 8th floor.

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SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"Comanche!"
DANA ANDREWS • KENT SMITH • LINDA CRISTAL
CINEMASCOPE COLOR • DOLBY

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA
2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

SHOWING TO-DAY

WARNER BROS. PRESENT
ALAN LADD • ROBINSON • DRU
"DARKEST HOUR"
CINEMASCOPE • WARNERCOLOR

NEXT CHANGE —
"WARNING FROM SPACE"
In Eastman Color — English Subtitles

ROXY BROADWAY

★ **SHOWING TO-DAY** ★
Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

CINEMASCOPE
MARTINE CAROL in
"Lola Montès"
Distributed By Pathe Overseas Ltd.

SPANIARDS CAN NOW QUIT USSR

Moscow, July 1. A large number of Spaniards who came to the Soviet Union before the war to escape the Franco regime are leaving the country, many to return to Spain, diplomatic sources said today.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry has issued permits valid for two months to several hundred Spaniards of more during the last few weeks. The Foreign Ministry also applied to the French Embassy, on behalf of some of the Spaniards, for transit visas to cross France en route to Spain.

A small number of them have applied to go to Mexico to join relatives there.

Most Spanish refugees have not been allowed to leave the Soviet Union permanently before last Christmas a number of them sent a personal appeal to Marshal S. K. Bulganin, the Soviet Prime Minister, for permission to leave.

Last May it was learned that a few had been given exit visas, and several hundred had been given visas to go abroad as tourists, none paying Soviet travel fees.

Many of the Spaniards came to Russia during the Spanish civil war when they were still children. But...

IRRIGATION NETWORK

Paris, July 1. The first power irrigation system was inaugurated today on the western outskirts of Shanghai, the New China News Agency reported.

The system is equipped with 103 power-operated water pumps and end of equipment for artificial rain.

The network covers an area of 77 square miles and will free more than 100,000 acres of land from drought.

The project was financed by the French Government.

Truman Gets Oxford Degree



Mr. Harry Truman, former President of the United States, smilingly acknowledges the cheers of the crowd while walking in procession on the occasion of his receiving an honorary degree from Oxford University. — Central Press Photo.

Britain Ready To Cut Forces In W. Germany

By STANLEY PRIDDLE

London, July 1.

West Germany's refusal to continue paying for the upkeep of western troops on her territory has led to speculation here about a possible cut in Britain's forces on the continent.

The British Government has said it would pay only for the cost of the troops' food and clothing.

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FRENCH SOCIALISTS GIVE OVERWHELMING SUPPORT TO MOLLET

Lille, July 1. French Premier Guy Mollet today received overwhelming support from his own party for the policies of his government in Algeria—in foreign affairs and internal social reforms—the Socialist Party Congress in Lille came to an end.

The government-approved resolutions Algeria received 3,308 votes of a possible 3,700. An opposition motion, which called for an immediate cease-fire to be followed by negotiations received only 363.

The Socialists have thus endorsed a policy which provides first for the pacification of Algeria, secondly for free elections, and, thirdly, for negotiations with the local authorities thus selected on the future status of Algeria.

The Socialist delegates voted unanimously, except for three abstentions, to support the government's foreign policy as it is being carried out by the Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau.

The principle of this policy as presented on the floor, was "We remain faithful to our friends and allies, but we want to be outspoken friends, not satellites."

The resolution approved the orientation of foreign policy in the direction of "independence within the Atlantic community, with an increased effort towards ending the cold war and bringing about a rapprochement between peoples."

The "Pineau plan" for establishing a world economic agency within the framework of the United Nations to help underdeveloped nations was approved in the resolution.

The foreign policy resolution also called on the government to support the efforts of the United Nations Security Council to settle the disputes between Israel and the Arab states, and declared that "no arms should be delivered to states whose will for expansion constitutes a threat to peace."

The government's policy in negotiating conditions of "interdependence, based on reciprocal friendship" with Morocco and Tunisia was endorsed.

Approval was also voted for continued negotiations for the establishment of a European atomic energy organization (Euratom) and for an "exclusive peaceful" use of atomic energy in Europe.

There was unanimous support for the final paragraph of the Algerian resolution, which expressed sorrow for the innocent victims of the conflict and asked the Algerians to lay down their arms and work with the government to bring about a true emancipation within a national Franco-Algerian community. —France-Press.

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Lottery

Sydney, July 1. Businessmen here are planning to conduct a lottery with the Hotel Pacific, at seaside Manly, worth an estimated £A200,000 (£160,000 sterling) as first prize.

If the State Government agrees, the businessmen will buy the hotel and offer it as the prize to raise funds for a new wing for the Christian Brothers' Training College, at suburban Lewisham.

The State Government is reported to be considering a special application for permits for raffles—officially named Art Unions—with huge prizes, one of them a sheep station. —China Mail Special.

MORE WEATHER REPORTS

Copenhagen, July 1. The Danish Meteorological Institute is to ask an increased number of fishing boats and steamers to give weather reports with the aim of improving weather forecasting in the North Sea and the Baltic.

At the same time it is hoped to secure agreement with other North Sea powers to operate a permanent weather ship station midway between Denmark and England. —Reuter.

Thieves' Big Haul

Augsburg, W. Germany, July 1. Thieves broke into a supposedly burglar-proof safe here and got away with 100,000 marks (about £18,000 sterling) in the biggest post-war robbery on record in Germany, police said today. —Reuter.

Cyprus Manhunt

Nicosia, July 1. British troops were reported to have begun a large-scale manhunt for a Cyprus-born Greek army officer in the vicinity of Apostolos Andreas monastery in northeastern Cyprus.

Troops were said to be combing a 45 square mile area for the Greek officer, who was suspected to have entered Cyprus illegally. The officer's name was not disclosed. —France-Press.

St. Nazaire, July 1. The first of six freighters built for Russia was handed over to Russian Ambassador Serge Vinogradov with a round of toasts to French-Russian friendship at the shipyard here yesterday. —United Press.

NEW WEAPONS

It is believed that the government here is in any case about to revise its standing forces now that supplies of new weapons are coming from the factories.

Authoritative sources discount reports that because of her economic situation Britain will heavily reduce her arms spending soon. The present annual rate is about £1,500 million sterling.

If economics are to be made, they are likely to take the form of a switch from maintaining conventional forces at their present strength to smaller formations armed with tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other modern armaments. It is believed.

The announcement of a cut in East Germany's forces was regarded here as another step in the Communists' campaign to make rearmament more unpopular in Western Germany than it is already. —China Mail Special.

POP

DID POP ASK YOU IF YOU WERE A GOOD COOK BEFORE HE MARRIED YOU?

HE DID!

AND WHAT DID POP ASK YOU, POP?

IF I WAS A GOOD CARPENTER — ELECTRICIAN — GARDENER — PAINTER AND DECORATOR — PLUMBER — AND MECHANIC.

PRECIOUS DROPS FOR PRECIOUS MOMENTS. CHERRY HEERING

TRADESMAN'S ENTRANCE

TRADESMAN'S ENTRANCE

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Filipino-American Base Disagreement

DOCTOR CLAIMS

Night Blindness Caused Titanic Disaster

Bremerhaven, July 1. A German doctor here claims that he has found the real reason why the British liner, Titanic, struck an iceberg in the Atlantic in 1912. He says that it was because the lookout had night blindness.

Dr. Heinrich Wietfeldt has put forward the night blindness theory after a long study of available evidence. He said that the night of April 14, 1912, when the Titanic went down, was calm and the sea was calm. The lookout on the ship was not wearing a watch by the look-out because of the high and cold temperature of the crew.

He quoted some of the passengers who were rescued as saying that they had seen the iceberg 20 minutes before the look-out who saw it only a minute before the collision.

Make It Harder
Dr. Wietfeldt said that night blindness not only may make it harder for people to distinguish objects, but could prevent them from seeing anything at all beyond a certain distance.

He found it extremely likely that the look-out on the Titanic had been short of Vitamin A, which could cause night blindness. He backed this by stating that the look-out had been taken on after a winter of unemployment, during which there had been shortages in Britain. —China Mail Special.

Pedlar Gives Away £120

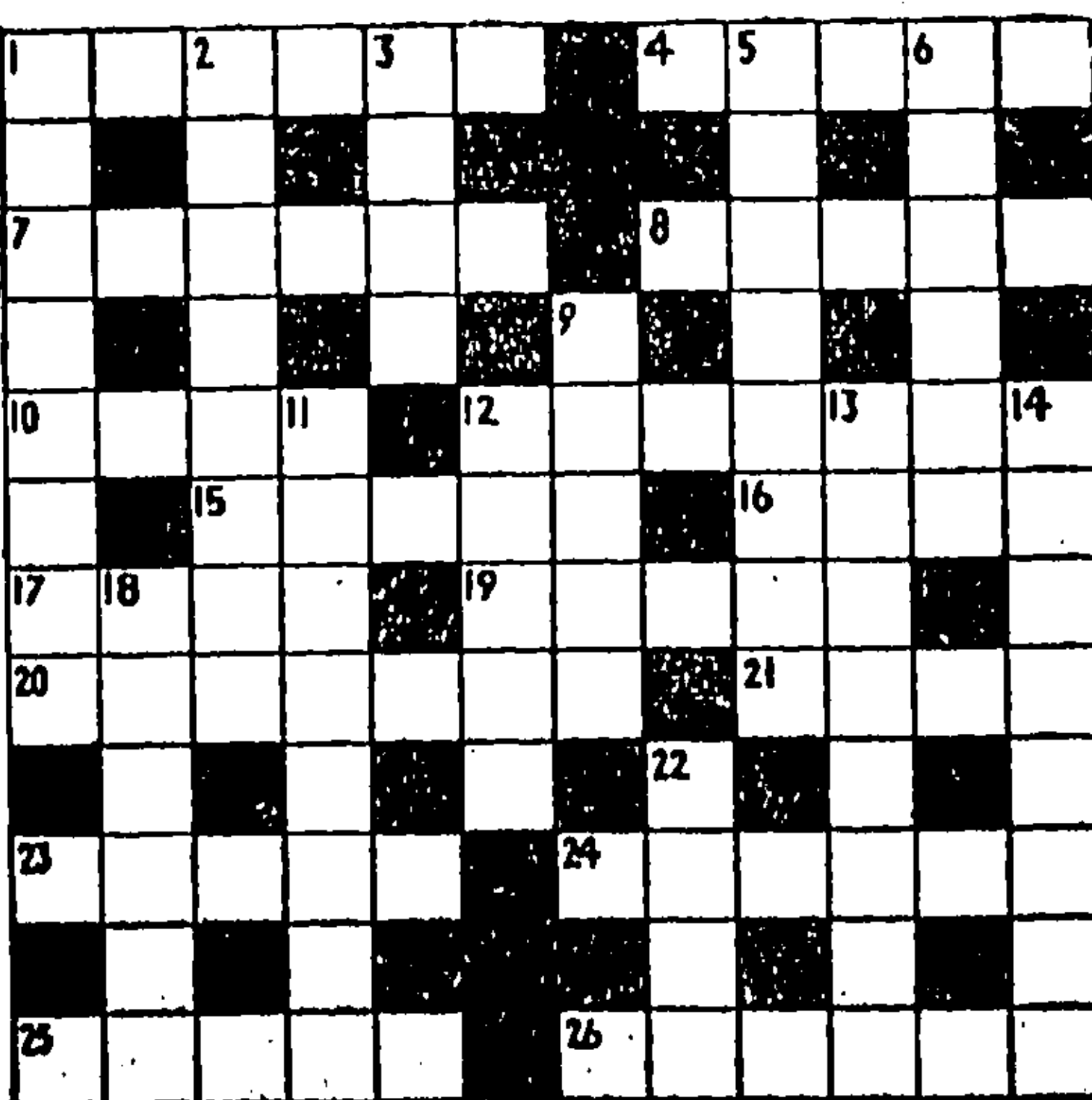
Athens, July 1. John Kontaxas, a poor and aged pedlar, gave 10,000 drachmas (£120) to 20-year-old short girl Eleni Papadon, employed in an Athens shop.

The manager considered the gift suspicious and called in the police who established that the money actually belonged to Kontaxas. When taken before the Public Prosecutor he said he was perfectly "baldness" and was willing to make the donation.

So Eleni finally accepted the gift, at the suggestion of the Public Prosecutor.

The generous pedlar told journalists that he saw in a dream that he would live for eight more years. —China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Nun's went (6).
- 4 Ease off (6).
- 5 Persuade (6).
- 8 Nip (5).
- 10 Cease (4).
- 12 Go back (7).
- 15 Heavenly body (8).
- 16 Necessity (4).
- 17 Used in rowing (4).
- 19 Upright (5).
- 20 Supporting framework (7).
- 21 Merit (4).
- 23 Cat (5).
- 24 Chaparral (8).
- 25 Defuse (8).
- 26 Part of a compass (6).

DOWN

- 1 Panelling (8).
- 2 Middling (8).
- 3 Fortune (4).
- 6 Fame (8).
- 9 Charge with crime (6).
- 11 Rhythm (5).
- 13 Practicable (8).
- 14 Dances (6).
- 15 Kept (6).
- 17 Toothless (8).
- 18 War fleet (6).
- 22 Dumb (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Damaging, 8 Repuls, 9 Lingered, 11 Intruder, 12 Urgo, 13 Depot, 18 Doyen, 19 Owl, 22 Decapitate, 24 Cockerel, 25 Resume, 26 Raclette, Down: 1 Trail, 2 Spate, 3 Diluted, 4 Arid, 5 Acts, 6 Ignore, 7 Gadgot, 10 Sepoy, 14 Power, 16 Temples, 18 Concur, 19 Lancer, 20 Pique, 21 Astute, 22 Dett, 23 Beret.

NEW AMBASSADOR INSTRUCTED TO REACH SETTLEMENT

Washington, July 1.

Philippine's Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo disclosed today that US envoy Albert F. Nufer will report in Manila this month with "specific instructions" to settle long-standing Filipino-American disagreement over military bases in the island republic.

Mr. Romulo made that disclosure on a coast-to-coast network television, when asked to name "the main national problem" facing his country in the near future.

"One of the questions with which we have to deal as soon as possible," Romulo replied, "is the solution of the military question which is now confronting the two governments."

Miners Seized

"We feel that in the Philippines, as in any self-respecting nation, we cannot give up title to ownership of any piece of our territory. And it seems to us that the United States should recognize that insistence on our national dignity and self-respect."

As an example of the attitude, Romulo pointed to the title to the person of Ramon Magway, and the people saw in him the embodiment of all that is honest and democratic and they rallied around him and supported him and I think the first case in Asia where communism was really stopped and defeated was in the Philippines," the Ambassador said. —United Press.

"In our military base treaty it is clearly stated that anything found underneath the soil belongs to the Philippine Government."

Referring specifically to the case of the manganese miners, Romulo added:

"Of course, we felt that what something that should not have been done, that they should have been turned over to our authorities."

New Envoy

Romulo said, however, that he thought the manganese miner issue had since been settled satisfactorily.

Noting that negotiations to resolve the US military base rights are presently underway, he said: "Your new ambassador, Mr. Nufer, will soon go to the Philippines with specific instructions to settle this question with the Philippine Government." Other points made by Romulo in response to questions from

Scraps-Howard newspaper alliance reporter Jim G. Lucas, and the New York Herald Tribune Washington Bureau chief, Roscoe Drummond were:

1. The people of Asia, especially India, will not misinterpret the postponement of Indian Prime Minister Nehru's visit to the US.

"Everybody knows that President Eisenhower is ill, and has been ill for a considerable time, and I don't think it will be misinterpreted," he said.

2. Communism was strong in the Philippines about eight years ago and could have taken over the country.

Communism Stopped

"But thanks to the fact that a leader from the masses rose in the person of Ramon Magway, and the people saw in him the embodiment of all that is honest and democratic and they rallied around him and supported him and I think the first case in Asia where communism was really stopped and defeated was in the Philippines," the Ambassador said. —United Press.

850 MILES OF RADAR NETWORK

Oslo, July 1.

The radar warning system to be built in Norway as part of the chain for all Western Europe agreed on by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's Ministers in Paris last December, will be 850 miles long and cost £6,250,000, reports the Norwegian Journal Kontakt Bulletin.

Enough radar stations will be established to assure complete coverage. Each station will operate night and day and will require from 30 to 150 men each.

The radar warning service in Norway is considered particularly important because Norway is situated about one-third of the total length of the organisation's border to the East.

Norway's geographical position is such that the radar chains will to a great extent be outside the shortest air route between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. —China Mail Special.

Girls Told Not To Be Provocative

Tokyo, July 1.

The Japanese police have issued a warning to young women to be careful about their appearance during the four-month period from June to September because of a recurrent increase in the number of sex offences at this time of the year.

Police records showed that 50 per cent of sex offences last year occurred during this four-month summer period. Most of the offences occurred in trains, theatres, and other crowded places and most of the victims were girls under twenty.

The police warning said that a girl in a revealing dress or with an enticing manner was a "temptation." —China Mail Special.

SOCIALISTS VOTE FOR BELGIAN CONGO AUTONOMY

Brussels, July 1.

BELGIAN Socialists at a party congress on colonial affairs today voted unanimously in favour of eventual autonomy for the Belgian Congo and the trusteeship territory of Ruanda Urundi.

"Belgian presence in the Congo and Ruanda Urundi can have no other aim than to aid the inhabitants to establish a

regime of democracy, freedom, social justice and progress, with a view to leading them to the autonomous direction of their interests," the party statement said.

The statement also said that the necessary gradual task of preparing the Congolese for self-government "should be undertaken without delay and systematically pursued." The statement was followed by a

German Conscription Bill Expected To Be Passed

Bonn, July 1.

The West German Bundestag (Lower House) is expected to pass the Government's disputed conscription bill this week, unaffected by East Germany's announcement that she would have no conscription.

But the bill leaves open the question of how long conscripts should serve.

The East German announcement last night was couched with the announcement that the planned strength of the projected "National People's Army" would be cut by 30,000 men to 90,000.

News Hailed

The East German Parliament approved the formation of an army in January, and the first unit marched at a Communist ceremony in March.

Barracked East German police units contain about 120,000 men, but not all of these are to be transferred to the army.

East German newspapers hailed last night's announcement as a further step towards promoting understanding between East and West Germany.

West German observers said the announcement seemed to have a threefold aim: to follow suit in Soviet disarmament; as a propaganda move against West German rearmament; and to overcome party of East Germany's manpower shortage in industry and agriculture.

Opposition

Simultaneous with the announcement, the East German Communist Party released a letter from its leader, Herf

Walter Ulbricht, to the West German Social Democratic Party appealing to it to oppose the passing of a conscription law in West Germany.

The Socialists, the largest West German opposition group, oppose conscription already and the whole rearmament programme being carried out under the Paris treaties. They have threatened to repeal the bill if they win next year's elections.

The question of how long conscripts should serve is expected to be settled by legislation in the autumn, with the first recruits to be called up next year.

Principle Approved

By leaving open this question, the Government avoids for the moment a head-on clash with the Bundestag (Upper House), which had voted for a 12-month period of service instead of the 15 months the Government had asked for.

The Free Democrat Party, a smaller opposition group, decided to oppose the bill at a meeting this weekend, though it approves the principle of universal military training. —China Mail Special.

Capetown, July 1. A new gourmet club has been formed in Capetown—the Pea Soup Lovers' Association. —China Mail Special.

NEW COLONIAL OFFICE DELAY

London, July 1.

M.P.s have just learned that there is a Government money-wasting scandal on their doorstep, writes Walter Farr in the Daily Mail. Its setting: a boarded-up and deserted building site 50 yards from the Commons across Parliament Square.

If the plan ever goes through a new home for the Colonial Office is to be built there.

But the Government economy drive has halted work, and thousands of pounds have already been squandered through muddling and mistakes.

A Select Committee of M.P.s studying Govern-

ment spending reports that "the unhappy history of this project has involved from beginning to end a considerable waste of public money."

The unhappy history starts in 1946, when Colonial Office staff were moved from Downing Street into temporary buildings in Great Smith Street. The idea was to build new offices on the site of the old Stationery Office and Westminster Hospital.

Part of the site was already Government-owned. The hospital land was bought in 1948 for £405,000. In 1950 the old

buildings were demolished. In 1951 the Government upheld objections that the building line was too near Westminster Abbey. They agreed the building should be set back 30ft, reducing the size of the block by a fifth.

The basement was built in 1952. Nothing more happened until October 1955, when Mr R. A. Butler announced that the work would be suspended "indefinitely."

The new report shows that the original cost of the work was expected in 1947-48 to be £2,180,000. By 1952-53 the estimate was up to £3,150,000.

New Envoy



Sir Roderick Barclay, who has just been appointed British Ambassador to Copenhagen. He succeeds Sir Eric Berthoud, who goes to Warsaw as Ambassador to Poland. —Reutersphoto.

LEGALLY PART OF GERMANY

Bochum, July 1.

Dr Heinrich von Brentano, West German Foreign Minister, said here today that the German provinces east of the Oder-Neisse line are, according to the Potsdam Agreement, legally part of Germany until a final peace treaty is signed.

He was speaking to a gathering of 50,000 Upper Silesians, whose homes east of the line are now administered by Poland.

The German party to any agreement with Poland would have to be a freely-elected all-German Government, Dr von Brentano said. Another prerequisite was that both parties should be free.

He added that the Polish people were not free, and its "communist" government would never be in a position even to try for a just solution. —Reuters.

Weds Secretary

Los Angeles, July 1.

Democratic representative James Roosevelt, 48, eldest son of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, today married his 21-year-old daughter, Jacqueline, at the home of a friend in Glendale. It was the third marriage for both of them. —China Mail Special.

Administration Of New Guinea A Challenge

New York, July 1.

Doubts about Australia's capacity to meet the "tremendous difficulties" of administering the trust territory of New Guinea were expressed in the report of a United Nations visiting mission, published tonight.

The mission said it felt the task could be a "challenge to any nation" and suggested that "the international community has a special responsibility to help the administering authority in all possible ways to meet this challenging task."

The report noted that in a total revenue of over A£6 million (£4,800,000 sterling) last year, more than two-thirds consisted of a grant by the Commonwealth Government.

No Contact

In 1955-56, it added, the grant was expected to be about A£5 million (£4 million sterling) out of a total revenue of A£7 million (£6,000,000 sterling).

Headed by Sir A. John Macpherson, of Britain, the mission consisted also of representatives of Belgium, Guatemala and India. It printed to the largely unexplored nature of New Guinea and that some of the population on the mainland had not yet had contact with Western civilisation.

Most Favourable

But there were encouraging points the mission said. It referred to the "intelligent and pioneering use" of small aircraft by Australians.

"But above all the most favourable feature is the people themselves," it added.

"Here in these newly penetrated areas there are no colonial traditions regulating the relations of the indigenous and non-indigenous peoples, since the two have just encountered each other."

"The people of the highlands and of the interior are impressed with the wealth and the technical know-how of the newcomers but have no sense of inferiority."

No Bitterness

"They believe, and the mission heard them say so, that in spite of the difference in colour they and the Australians are brothers, and they expect to be treated as brothers."

"Not only is there no trace of bitterness or of helplessness in the attitudes of these people, but on the contrary they are full of enthusiasm and confidence about the wonderful avenues of change and development which the new ways are opening up for them." —Reuters.

Locust Menu

Chicago, July 1.

The Brookfield Zoo here now has enough locusts.

Two weeks ago the zoo asked for locusts to feed its birds, snakes and lizards and some monkeys. Children by the hundreds responded to the locust appeal.

"We now have so many that we had to put most of them in deep freeze," a zoo official said, "and the supply will last all through next winter." —China Mail Special.

"COME TO RUSSIA" TOURS

New York, July 1.

Two new tours of Russia and Europe are being offered to American travellers by the agent in the United States for Intourist, the Soviet travel organisation.

The tours take either 28 or 36 days, and cover Moscow, Leningrad, Paris, London, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Hamburg and Helsinki. In addition, the longer tour goes to Odessa, Kiev, Warsaw and Prague.

Among the sights to be seen in Russia will be the Winter Palace of the Czars and the Hermitage art collection in Leningrad, and the Kremlin, Red Square, St Basil's Cathedral, underground stations and the University in Moscow.

The longer tour will visit the resorts at Odessa, a collective farm, and the Don River.

There will also be days devoted to sightseeing in Paris, London, and Berlin, and for the longer tours in Prague and Warsaw.

Independent tours in Russia are available for people interested in agricultural, scientific or religious activities. —Reuters.

AUSTRIANS FOR N.Z.

Wellington, July 1.

The first group of Austrian emigrants for New Zealand leaves Linz, Austria, on July 7. It comprises 53 men and 15 women, all single. They are being flown to New Zealand, and reach Auckland on July 13.

This is the initial movement towards the target of 1,500 single women from Austria and Germany who are being selected in co-operation with the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, of which organisation New Zealand is one of the 28 member governments. —Reuters.

ADENAUER IN ROME

Rome, July 1.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, arrived in Rome by air tonight for a five-day official visit to Italy.

Adenauer is to have talks on German reunification, the extension of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation activities and possible Italian economic aid to Germany. —France-Press.

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THE GAY PRINCE—CHAPTER TWO OF THE REAL INSIDE STORY OF THE MAN AT THE CENTRE OF THE DUTCH CRISIS

THE POWERS HE'S UP AGAINST ARE VAST—AND HE KNOWS IT

By Sefton Delmer

Amsterdam. A FEW weeks back I attended a conference in one of the Scandinavian countries. It was a private affair from which the Press was excluded. All participants—myself, among them—were pledged not to reveal what was said or who said it.

So all I can tell you is that a small platoon of top U.S. political, financial, and industrial experts had flown the Atlantic in order to be there.

They were met by their European opposite numbers. The British party included two Cabinet Ministers, a member of the Shadow Cabinet, and a couple of wartime Service chiefs.

And who do you think was in the chair? Whose job was it to preside over the three-day meeting which without careful direction and leadership might easily have degenerated into time-wasting or a long-winded symposium of platitudes?

It was Prince Bernhard. And it was an eye-opener how well the prince ran this meeting.

Really, I suppose, I have no business being surprised. For I had discovered very soon after we first met way back in the earliest thirties that underneath all the fun of party-going and party-giving this prince is an essentially serious, intelligent citizen; constantly examining his functions as to whether he was making a sufficient contribution to the world, almost boringly so I have thought sometimes.

QUESTION

EVEN Miss Greet Hofmans, the faith healer whose influence over Queen Juliana the prince is fighting, admits the essential seriousness of Bernhard.

Mind you, at the same time she accuses him of arrogance, impatience, and shallow superficiality.



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Opening of Salvation Army Youth Centre
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When I saw Greet Hofmans in her caravan pre-fab in the house of one of her followers a Dutch news review Spiegel published its sensational disclosures—she told me how in 1948, not long after she had first come to the court, the prince had taken her into a corner and put a question to her.

He had asked her what he could do, she said, to make better use of his life. "He came to me to be suffering from a sense of frustration."

Well can I believe it. When he had been commander-in-chief of the Dutch forces during the war he had much responsibility and a great deal of work.

Now, in 1948, he was merely relying on committees, none of whose recommendations ever seemed to produce any live results.

FRANK

MISS Hofmans tried the same line on him as she had tried on the queen.

To the queen she said: "You will be the greatest queen Holland ever had."

To the prince she said: "You have it in you to put Holland on top economically and financially if you will."

The if in both cases amounted to accepting Miss Hofmans' allegedly inspired advice.

Where the queen accepted gratefully Miss Hofmans' offer of help the prince, to my mind a shrewder, cooler, and better judge of human nature, refused.

My own first experience of the prince's essential seriousness came when he became engaged secretly at that stage to Princess Juliana in June 1936.

When I told me about it I fully expected him to give up his job with the I.G. Dyes Trust and to go on at least a bachelor bunge mission in that V-8 Ford convertible of which he was proud.

It was his last chance before the rigors and discipline of his new public life would close in on him. But he did not do so. Instead, he went to his chief and asked for a transfer to the Amsterdam office of the I.G. Dyes concern.

"I want to learn Dutch," he told them with complete frankness. "I want to learn all I can about the economy of Holland. I want to tie myself for my new job."

AN AGENT?

DR. MAX HIGNER — he was the only one let off when he and his fellow directors were tried at Nuremberg after the war—jumped at Prince Bernhard's suggestion. He loved the idea of an I.G. Dyes man as the husband of the future Queen of Holland.

He saw in Bernhard a magnificent agent for the further expansion of I.G. operations, and perhaps even of Hitler's Third Reich, and travelled to give him many long and earnest lectures on economics and politics—all designed to help to put Germany on the road to world rule.

For after all was not young Prince Bernhard a Zur Lippe-Biesterfeld, also a black-shirted, jackbooted proponent in Hitler's elite S.S. motor corps?

The prince, now a Dutchman, listened and digested carefully.

* German equivalent of our own Imperial Chemical Industries. It was broken up under Allied orders after the war.

It was a valuable and vital lesson for the future. What Higner, however, overlooked was the complete loyalty of the prince, his sincere singleness of purpose. Once Bernhard had become a Dutchman he was as much a Dutchman as his fathers and forefathers had been Dutchmen.

ARREST

WHEN Hitler came to realize this, during the war he tried to take it out of Bernhard's mother and brother who were in his power.

He threw Prince Aachwin out of the Wehrmacht with every possible ignominy. Princess Aachwin, the prince's mother, he put under virtual house arrest on his estate. They had an appalling time of it, the two of them, during the war.

I fancy, however, that these early days of his I.G. Dyes training and the lessons Dr. Higner gave him may have had quite a share in making

him such a successful commercial traveller for his country after the war—especially in South America.

In that capacity he matched more than one contract for Holland that looked like going to Germany—and sometimes to Britain.

Peron and Evita did not want to accord him full honours when he visited the Argentine in 1951. But Bernhard, who with his friends is informally itself—and his friends are men of all classes—was adamant on getting the full works from the Argentine, a 21-gun salute, a guard of honour and the national anthem.

He won his point. After that he was chum and informally itself with the general and his son. In no time at all he had not only the signature of Peron but the necessary ministerial signature to a £600,000 contract for Dutch locomotives.

Is the prince then all seriousness with no frivolity in him at all?

On the contrary, he is as fond as ever of the rather Edwardian practical jokes he likes to play on people.

And Queen Juliana, brought up to prim propriety by her strait-laced mother, enjoys these jokes as much as he does.

PROTECTION

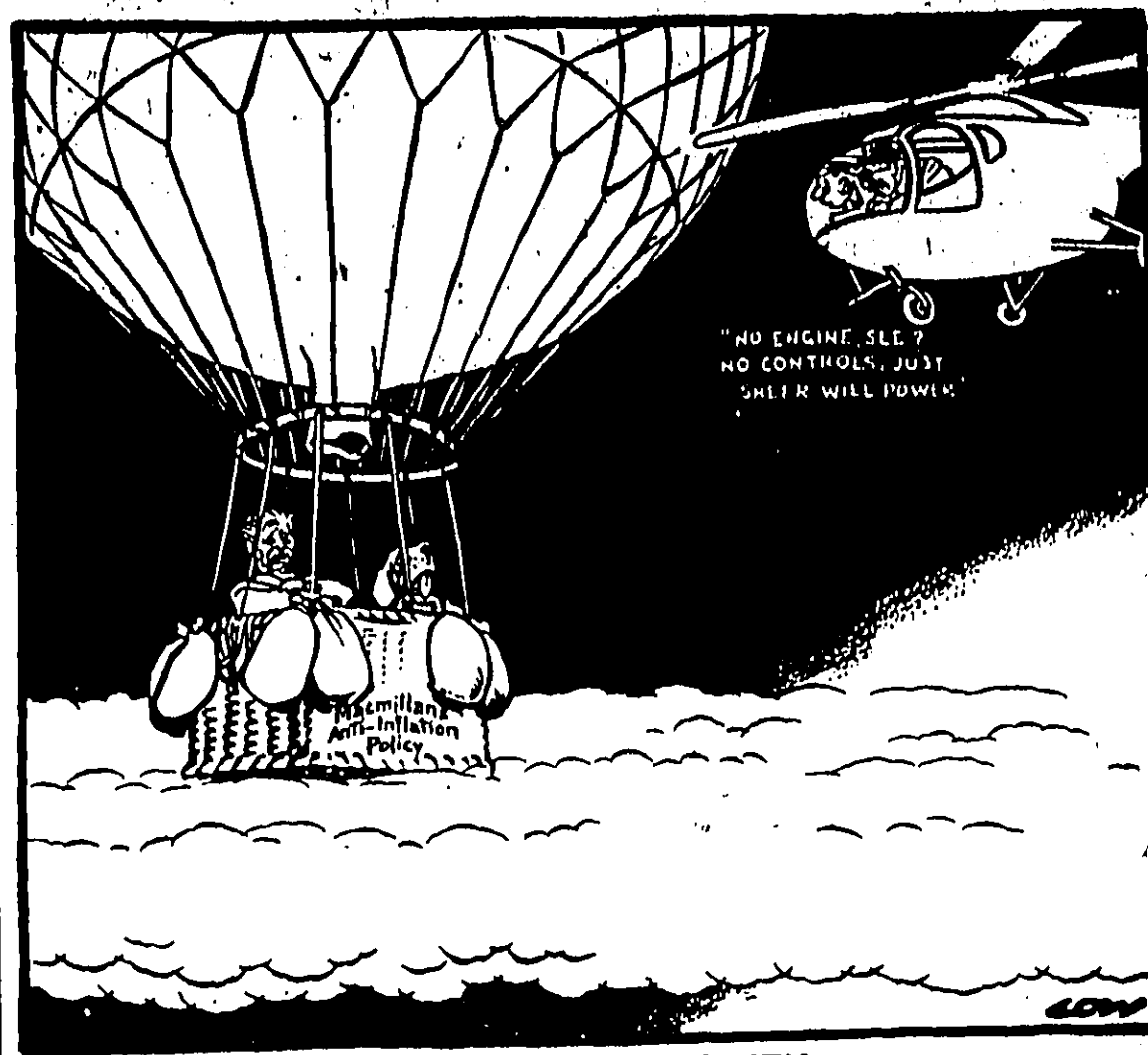
TODAY Prince Bernhard is fighting with everything he has got to remove from the court the faith healer and the clique of her supporters. He is doing so in order that his daughters, of whom he is immensely fond and proud, shall be protected from this kind of intrusion.

And he is doing so to liberate his queen from an influence which he regards as morbid and unwholesome and the cause of her and his own unhappiness.

The powers mobilised against him in this fight are vast and strong. He knows it.

The fight is only just beginning.

MORE TOMORROW



PLATEAU OF STABILITY

World Copyright by arrangement with the Manchester Guardian

A searing flame THE BIG WEB ... then the dragon and a blonde give up a secret

A killer has struck down Johannsen, the shy delegate from Sweden, at the Interpol conference now nearing its end in Vienna. The hunt for the murderer takes Joe Packson to the estate of Herr von Grotewahl on the borders of Red Hungary. He is also seeking C.I.D. girl Fraulein Annaliese who has been kidnapped. . . .



I WAITED in the fourth uoor hallway, there was a light. Only a faint one. It came from underneath a door, and I crept towards it. I was almost there when it suddenly opened. I looked around wildly for a place to hide, and found a stand with a large urn upon it behind which I crouched; but I knew it wouldn't help me if the person coming through the door came my way.

It was von Grotewahl. He was in his dressing gown and pyjamas, and he was talking to someone inside the room. I heard a woman's voice answering, and then she too came to the door, and in the light I could see her blonde hair and unburned face—and recognised her.

Now I knew I had been right in suspecting von Grotewahl, for here was the blonde who had been in the number car which carried off poor Johannsen—the blonde whom Annaliese had followed into the Diana Baths on the day she was kidnapped.

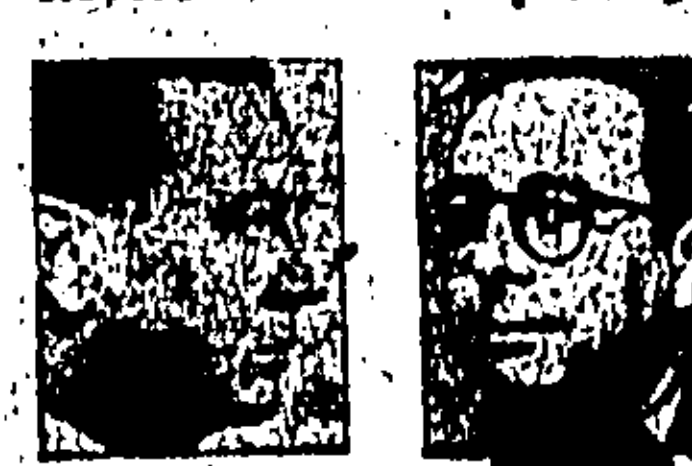
"Keep your eye on her. I don't like the wwa things are going," von Grotewahl said in German.

"She'll be safe with me. You worry too much," the blonde replied. Then she put her arms around him and kissed him goodnight.

I decided she must be hidden much higher up than this, and decided to take a chance on the fourth floor first.

I made my way cautiously down the corridor until I found the stairs, and went up. I by-passed the third floor and climbed to the fourth.

This fact-fiction thriller serial has been written on the spot by



PERCY
HOSKINS
LEONARD
MOSLEY

hind his back. I confess that I was not gentle with him.

Then I got up and went to the room and slowly opened the door. The blonde was sitting with her back to me, looking down at a couch upon which a girl was lying. Annaliese. She was breathing deeply, almost snoring, and appeared to be fast asleep.

I went up to the blonde and grabbed her arms with one grip and stopped her mouth up with the other, and put my knee in her back.

"We've got von Grotewahl," I said; "I'm going to release your mouth

At that moment, the police burst in.

Von Grotewahl saw them at the same time, and turned, looked around in panic, and then made for the back door. Like a hare he raced into the undergrowth, and made off through the woods. And suddenly I knew where he was going.

"Stop him!" I shouted. "He's making for the frontier!"

But he was fast and he knew the way. Every yard he gained on us. In the pale dawn light, I could see him getting closer and closer to the barbed wire; and then suddenly he was through and went in chase of von Grotewahl. It was the police dog. Von Grotewahl must have heard it coming, for he turned and shouted:—

"Go back, go back, Adolf!" in German. But he was too late. The dog reached him and began leaping up at him in greeting; and in its enthusiasm, pushed its foot against his chest. There was a sudden tearing explosion and cloud of flame and smoke—and when it cleared only a few

scattered remains were left on the ground.

The inspector said: "I'm sorry for the dog. For him it's just as well."

We pieced the story together finally this afternoon when we got back to C.I.D. The Viennese police, while I was raging at them for not caring, had been circulating plastic surgeons in the city—to find out if any had removed a stab wound from the shoulder of a man answering von Grotewahl's description.

Von Grotewahl said the dragon was tattooed on him in a Russian prison camp. But a Viennese tattooist remembered tattooing the von Grotewahl arms on "a crazy looking man in a black beard" in 1951—three years after von Grotewahl came back from Russia.

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POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Mr. Van Hamberger, will you please realise, once and for all, that there are certain British assets which will for ever remain beyond the reach of dollars. Imperialism!"

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

End-Play May Be Avoided

By OSWALD JACOBY

THE art of avoiding an end-play is a rare exercise in defensive skill, partly because it is needed only against the sort of declarer who is good enough to execute the end-play. Perhaps today's hand will elucidate.

West opened the ten of hearts, East played the discouraging deuce, and South won with the ace. It seemed clear that West would shift to clubs if given the chance, and South had good reasons for not wanting such a shift.

Declarer drew three rounds of trumps, ending in the dummy, and then led the jack of diamonds. East stepped up immediately with the ace of diamonds and returned his low heart, allowing West to win with the eight. This wasn't as desperate a play as it seemed, since West had discarded

NORTH (D) 2			
♠A Q 4		♠10 8 7	
♥7 4		♥K J 10 2	
♦A Q 3		♦K J 10 2	
♣A 2		♣K J 10 2	
WEST		EAST	
♠9 2		♠10 8 7	
♥10 8 5		♥K Q J 3 2	
♦9 5 3		♦A 7	
♣8 7 6 4		♣K J 10	
SOUTH			
♠K J 5 3		♠A 6	
♥A 6		♥K Q 8 4	
♦10 6 2		♦A 10 2	
North South vul			
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	1 ♥	1 ♠	1 ♥
2 ♠	2 ♥	2 ♠	2 ♥
3 ♠	3 ♥	3 ♠	3 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♥10			

the nine of hearts on the third trump to make it clear that he held the eight and could win the second round of hearts.

West returned the eight of clubs, dummy played low, and East won with the jack. East could still get out with his low diamond, after which he could sit back and wait for a second club trick to defeat the contract.

Perhaps you noticed that East had to give the lead to his partner with a low heart as part of the campaign to avoid an end-play. East also had to win the first diamond trick in order to get out with a low diamond later on. If East hadn't taken these two precautions, he'd have been obliged eventually to lead clubs up to dummy's ace-queen, or he'd have led a heart, allowing dummy to ruff while South discarded a club.

East's precautions wouldn't have been needed against an ordinary declarer. The average South player would try a club finesse on his own, and East would be in no danger.

WORLD CARD SENSE

Q—The bidding has been: West North East South 1 Club 1 Spade Pass 2 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♠ 3 ♥ 4 ♠ 4 ♥ 5 ♠ 5 ♥ 6 ♠ 6 ♥ 7 ♠ 7 ♥ 8 ♠ 8 ♥ 9 ♠ 9 ♥ 10 ♠ 10 ♥ 11 ♠ 11 ♥ 12 ♠ 12 ♥ 13 ♠ 13 ♥ 14 ♠ 14 ♥ 15 ♠ 15 ♥ 16 ♠ 16 ♥ 17 ♠ 17 ♥ 18 ♠ 18 ♥ 19 ♠ 19 ♥ 20 ♠ 20 ♥ 21 ♠ 21 ♥ 22 ♠ 22 ♥ 23 ♠ 23 ♥ 24 ♠ 24 ♥ 25 ♠ 25 ♥ 26 ♠ 26 ♥ 27 ♠ 27 ♥ 28 ♠ 28 ♥ 29 ♠ 29 ♥ 30 ♠ 30 ♥ 31 ♠ 31 ♥ 32 ♠ 32 ♥ 33 ♠ 33 ♥ 34 ♠ 34 ♥ 35 ♠ 35 ♥ 36 ♠ 36 ♥ 37 ♠ 37 ♥ 38 ♠ 38 ♥ 39 ♠ 39 ♥ 40 ♠ 40 ♥ 41 ♠ 41 ♥ 42 ♠ 42 ♥ 43 ♠ 43 ♥ 44 ♠ 44 ♥ 45 ♠ 45 ♥ 46 ♠ 46 ♥ 47 ♠ 47 ♥ 48 ♠ 48 ♥ 49 ♠ 49 ♥ 50 ♠ 50 ♥ 51 ♠ 51 ♥ 52 ♠ 52 ♥ 53 ♠ 53 ♥ 54 ♠ 54 ♥ 55 ♠ 55 ♥ 56 ♠ 56 ♥ 57 ♠ 57 ♥ 58 ♠ 58 ♥ 59 ♠ 59 ♥ 60 ♠ 60 ♥ 61 ♠ 61 ♥ 62 ♠ 62 ♥ 63 ♠ 63 ♥ 64 ♠ 64 ♥ 65 ♠ 65 ♥ 66 ♠ 66 ♥ 67 ♠ 67 ♥ 68 ♠ 68 ♥ 69 ♠ 69 ♥ 70 ♠ 70 ♥ 71 ♠ 71 ♥ 72 ♠ 72 ♥ 73 ♠ 73 ♥ 74 ♠ 74 ♥ 75 ♠ 75 ♥ 76 ♠ 76 ♥ 77 ♠ 77 ♥ 78 ♠ 78 ♥ 79 ♠ 79 ♥ 80 ♠ 80 ♥ 81 ♠ 81 ♥ 82 ♠ 82 ♥ 83 ♠ 83 ♥ 84 ♠ 84 ♥ 85 ♠ 85 ♥ 86 ♠ 86 ♥ 87 ♠ 87 ♥ 88 ♠ 88 ♥ 89 ♠ 89 ♥ 90 ♠ 90 ♥ 91 ♠ 91 ♥ 92 ♠ 92 ♥ 93 ♠ 93 ♥ 94 ♠ 94 ♥ 95 ♠ 95 ♥ 96 ♠ 96 ♥ 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WEEK-END BOWLS

CRAIGENGOWER BEAT THE IRC "BLUES"; THREE UPSETS IN OPEN RINKS

By "TOUCHER"

A week-end of exciting bowls saw all the League-leaders in the three divisions maintain their positions in the League table and no fewer than three upsets in the Colony Open Rinks Championship.

In the First Division, Craigenower Cricket Club slaved off a strong challenge from the Indian Recreation Club "Blues" by coming out victorious in this crucial match by four points to one.

The Valley Club took to the green without the services of Joe Landolt, one of their regular skips, and one of their three rinks was completely reshuffled. Alfred Coates took over the skip's role. Francis Lee went over to No. 3, C. C. Ma to No. 2 and R. Tay filled in the twelfth place as lead.

NO DIFFERENCE

But as it turned out the absence of both regular players played little part in the final result. Coates' four gave Craigenower the lead by edging out A. R. Minus' four by two shots after a very close match.

The score was deadlocked at 8-8 on the 10th head and at the tea-interval on the 13th head the Craigenower four held a slight lead of 12-10.

A single, a four and a three on the first three successive heads after tea saw the IRC four of M. I. Itazack, B. M. Omar, I. Ali and A. R. Minus jump ahead to an 18-12 lead. At the end of the 19th head they still held a 19-10 lead.

The 20th head proved their undoing. Tay drew two shots about a foot in front of the jack and C. C. Ma added the third slightly behind the jack.

Coates was through with his first wood. In attempting to break open the head, skip Minus was slightly wide and took out his own fourth shot, leaving his

Equipment will be sent earlier by ship from both Montreal and Vancouver—China Mail Special. opponents with a count of four. Coates drew the 18th shot and Minus tried to draw in but was a shade narrow with his wood which pumped up an opposing front wood into the count for six.

With three shots up on the last head, the Craigenower four conceded a single to win by the narrow margin of two shots. For the winners, Coates played a brilliant game. Among the losers, Minus, except for that lapse on the 20th head, was fairly consistent.

LEONARD LOSES

Although they failed to take the match decisions, the Indians had the satisfaction of ending the winning streak of Craigenower's unbeaten rink of C. Hong Choy, P. K. Lau, F. O. Mdar and S. L. Leonard.

To A. G. Saffad, A. R. A. Rahman, J. Hosen and A. H. Seemra went the honour of being the first combination to lose the colours of the CCC four and of taking their team's only point from the match.

With Jeff Hosen and skip Seemra striking peak form in this game, the IRC four led all the way until the 12th head when they were held to 11-11.

A single by the CCC four on the next head saw them take the lead for the only time during the match. Scoring on the next successive four heads, Seemra's four jumped ahead to 20-12 to finish up comfortably with a 24-18 score and give the Indians a six-shot lead on the aggregate.

On the third rink, the Craigenower four of George Souza, W. C. Ogley, C. R. Hossler and B. W. Bradbury, were just then at the end of their 15th head against the four of J. M. A. Hamlin, S. Yusuf, A. R. Kitchell and M. H. Husean.

With the score 18-12 in their favour at this stage, the issue of the whole match depended on the last six heads of this game. Striking their best form in the League so far, the Craigenower four rose to the occasion with some very fine bowls in these six heads to carry their side through with a 29-13 win.

CLASSY BOWLS

Although both George Souza and Ogley played no small part in this victory, it was Rossett and Bradbury who deserved special mention for some classy bowls throughout the afternoon.

Kowloon Cricket Club kept alive their Championship hopes by taking 4½ points from the IRC "Gold". Despite the decisive score, the match was extremely close. The Kowloonites were only two shots up on the aggregate at the ten interval and only a very strong finish by them in the last few heads took them through.

S. M. Rumjahn's four were leading by 10-12 but lost two successive two on the last two heads to the 10-10 with F. R. Korman's four.

A. H. Abbas' four also had a bad lapse in the last four heads against Hong Sing's four, losing a single, two threes and a five to make all the difference in the aggregate shots.

The Third Division games were featured by the fine 4-1 win scored by the HKPSA over Ellipio Club and the 3-2 defeat of KRCB by Hongkong Football Club.

By virtue of this win, the HKPSA not only maintained their top position in the League table but also had the satisfac-

tion of seeing one of their four skipped by Benny Goodman replacing Ken Baker's four as the leading rink in the Third Division.

OPEN RINKS

In the 15 first round matches of the Colony Open Rinks Championship played yesterday, no fewer than three upsets were recorded. Biggest of these was the defeat of the Reclio four of F. X. Alves, A. A. Gutierrez, F. X. Silva and J. F. V. Ribeiro by G. P. Fox, F. Alnoworth, S. Maslem and J. Caldwell.

Another strongly favoured combination, G. A. Gutierrez, C. P. Basto, G. A. Noronha and C. E. Roza-Pereira, went down to KCC's T. Dooley, S. Y. Doe, J. Tang and J. Duffield by 10-21.

The third surprise of the afternoon was seen at IRC where the combination of L. M. Silva, G. Santos, G. Hong Choy and P. K. Lau, with three members of last year's Champion rink, went down to Football Club's H. Black, W. McCall, F. Angus and K. Furrow by 20-19.

HOW THEY STAND

First Division	P	W	L	D	Pts.
CCC	9	7	0	2	31
IRC "Blues"	8	5	3	0	28
KCC	7	6	0	1	20
KBCG	6	4	0	4	19½
Reclio	6	4	0	4	19½
Talkoo	5	3	0	6	18
FC	5	2	0	7	14
IRC "Gold"	4	2	0	8	10½

Second Division					
KDC	"Blues"	9	9	0	40
HKFC	.....	9	5	0	28
KCC	.....	8	5	0	25
CCC	.....	8	5	0	23
USRC	.....	8	5	0	21
Recreio	.....	7	4	0	21
KDC	.....	6	2	0	14

Third Division	P	W	L	D	Pts.
HKPSA	9	6	0	3	31
FC	8	6	0	2	27
KCC	8	5	0	3	26
KBCG	8	5	0	3	26
HKFC	8	5	0	3	25
HKERC	8	4	0	5	21
KCC	8	3	0	6	14
PRC	8	1	0	8	5

OPEN RINKS RESULTS

R. Tsai, A. M. Alves, L. F. Xavier and C. F. Remedios lost to C. K. Sung, R. K. Pavri, F. O. Mdar and S. L. Leonard 10-23.

H. Seemra, A. R. A. Rahman, M. B. Hassan and O. R. Sadick beat G. Dunning, M. Taylor, T. Chalmers, and Walker 21-10.

M. Q. Wong, A. M. L. Soares, W. C. Ogley and C. R. Rossett, beat S. M. Rumjahn, C. O. Lee, J. Hosen and S. Bucks 20-16.

F. G. Luz, S. E. Souza, C. E. Passos and A. A. Lopez beat A. D. Duffy, D. W. Leach, F. Gee and F. Marshall 20-18.

B. Black, W. McCall, F. Angus and K. Furrow beat L. M. Silva, G. Santos, G. Hong Choy and P. K. Lau 20-19.

D. Gibson, J. Chubb, F. R. Korman and W. Hong Sing beat R. A. Jones, E. Gaultier, T. Sneddon and T. Dyer 25-14.

S. S. Telford, G. Hutchison, R. Lapley and G. A. Coles beat M. I. Itazack, J. J. Cow Perthwaite, A. G. Gardner and J. M. A. Rahman 24-11.

J. Fonseca, A. P. Pereira, C. C. Pereira and J. A. Luz beat Roza Yu, C. Pope, R. O. Hughes and C. Gough 20-18.

F. Rigg, R. Bosa, M. J. Diviche and G. Souza beat A. M. Dapista, L. S. Silva, A. M. Souza and H. A. Ozorio 24-11.

M. F. Pereira, C. Rozario, M. J. Rull and V. A. V. Ribeiro lost to L. Gaddi, V. Bond, A. L. G. Eastman, T. Kavanagh 16-21.

S. S. Flanders, R. W. Hollway, R. M. Hetherington and D. L. Edwards lost to G. Rosario, C. Consolvo, R. Silva, N. A. V. Lopes 18-20.

J. Duffy, J. Dempsey, K. Bodle and J. H. Goodman lost to V. Thomas, E. J. Liddell, P. Hughes and F. Francis 17-20.

F. X. Alves, A. A. Gutierrez, F. X. Silva and J. F. V. Ribeiro lost to G. P. Fox, F. Alnoworth, S. Maslem and J. Caldwell 17-23.

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T. Dooley, S. Y. Doe, J. Tang, J. Duffield beat G. A. Gutierrez, C. P. Basto, G. A. Noronha and C. E. Roza Pereira 19-10.

KURT NIELSEN IN ACTION



Denmark's Kurt Nielsen in action against R. Mark of Australia. It was Nielsen's opening match, and he made short work of the Aussie, despite the latter's plucky battle. The burly Dane who had twice been a finalist in the past three years was surprisingly beaten in the third round by Luis Ayala, 24-year-old Chilean Champion.—Express Photo.

Country Must Come First As Always In Cricket Says ARCHIE QUICK

It had to happen sometime—a County Cricket Club complaining because of the Test selection of their players. Kent are the ingrates. Well, not so much the County Cricket Club itself, for the officials get a lot of satisfaction from the continued choice of Michael Cowdrey and Geoffrey Evans for England. Indeed, some of them consider skipper Duggie Wright still good enough to spin out the Australians.

But a large section of the members complain. They say they have paid their money to see their stars and points to Kent's unenviable bottom of the table position. Of course, the members are completely wrong; country must come first, as always in cricket.

But Kent play their matches in nine different centres and because of the overlapping five days of each of the five Tests, the county is deprived of the services of Evans and Cowdrey for ten games. And, as it happens, the full Festival Weeks at Tunbridge Wells, Dover, Gillingham, Blackheath and Maidstone will see them not at all.

It is bad luck on the members but just cannot be helped. Surrey play all their matches, bar one week at Guildford, at the Oval, so no matter how many of their players are chosen, or how often, the London members see them some time or other.

GOOD FOR PRESTIGE

Sussex captain, Robin Marlar, at Tunbridge Wells, said to me: "I wish we had half a dozen players in the Tests. Good for prestige and good for membership."

Duggie Wright has evolved a scheme as an insurance against when he retires in the not so far distant future. He has had advertisements inserted in practically all the Kentish papers and has had schools circulated asking any young cricketers who fancy themselves as spin bowlers to get into touch with him. He has had over 100 replies and will test them all personally when the county season ends next September.

Wright is quite optimistic about the county's future despite its present parlous state. "Our second eleven will be fit to be the premier side in two years time," he said, "and I have three or four youngsters already in the first team."

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GORDON PIRIE SAYS...

I Believe I Can Run Equally Well From 1,500M Or The Mile Upwards

By J. L. MANNING

Nothing has been more startling in sport than Gordon Pirie's world records in Norway.

I have been one of those who feared that Pirie's ruthlessly severe training was athletic suicide.

Now, on a fishing holiday, he has us gasping for breath.

So after he had smashed Sandor Iharos' world record for 5,000 Metres in a time of 13 min. 36.8 secs. and equalled his 3,000 Metres record of 7 min. 55.6 sec.—all within three days—I got on his track.

And I thought you would like to listen in to a conversation with this remarkable young man.

So here goes—questions to and answers by Pirie.

Question: Do you think you can maintain this peak fitness until the Olympic Games in five months' time?

Answer: I am not yet really fit. It will be another six weeks before I reach my peak.

How do you work that out?

I can tell by the way I feel and my body aches.

Does that mean you will be running faster than you are now?

Yes, I think I can run the 5,000 Metres 20 seconds faster than my world record the other Tuesday.

How about the 10,000 Metres?

I think I could achieve around 28 min. 30 sec. (This is approximately 2 sec. better than Zatopek's world record.)

NOT TO POINT OF EXHAUSTION

When you reach this peak condition, does that mean you will run to a point of exhaustion—as Roger Bannister did when he broke the four-minute mile?

I shall run to the limit of my physical resources, but not to the point of exhaustion like Bannister. He was not fit enough in my opinion. His training methods were not intensive enough.

Do you train harder than the Hungarians?

I should say as hard. I do about four hours a day intensive training.

Will you keep this up until you go to Australia in November?

No. When I reach my peak I shall continue training in a more relaxed manner. Instead of running quarter-mile laps in 60 seconds I shall take 63 seconds.

It is being said that your success now is due to the rest you had to take because of injury to an Achilles tendon. So do you think a voluntary rest would be beneficial during the next five months?

I don't know. It depends on the views of my German coach, Woldemar Gerschler. I expect I shall see him before the Games.

OUT FOR WINS NOT RECORDS

Can we expect you to chase world records this season? Not deliberately. This is the season when winning counts above all else. Naturally I like to run fast races, but the real object is to win them against the world's best.

Since 1953 you have had bad luck, and some people have thought it was some defect of temperament?

I don't know about that, but you must admit I haven't had the breaks. Now it seems my luck has changed.

Do you still want to do a four-minute mile?

It's an intriguing challenge. I am one of many athletes who would like to do it.

Don't you think that this will affect your times over longer distances?

I consider my 5,000 Metres world record is the complete answer to criticisms of that kind.

Are you more naturally suited to the longer distances?

No, I believe I can run equally well from 1,500 metres or the mile upwards.

You are now 25. Will you retire after the Olympic Games?

I have no thought of giving up running while I love it like I do now.

Will you keep going for another ten years?

STRONGER WHEN RUNNING

We were amazed to see that the last lap of your 5,000 Metres record race was covered in 55 sec. As your best time for a quarter mile is only 53 sec, how do you account for going so fast after having run nearly three miles?

I get stronger when I'm running.

Who do you fear most in the 5,000 and 10,000 Metres?

In the 5,000—Landy (Australia), Iharos and Tabori (Hungary), Kuts (Russia), and Chalaway and Ibbotson. In the 10,000—Kuts, Zatopek and Chernyavsky (Russia), Kovacs (Hungary) and Stephens (Australia).

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Double Success For Britain In French Grand Prix Race

Rheims, France, July 1.

British motor racing gained a double success here today when Peter Collins won the French Grand Prix and Jaguars took the first four places in a 12-hour international endurance race.

Collins' speed of 122.28 MPH was the fastest average speed recorded for a race in any European motoring event, and his win in a Ferrari gave him a clear lead in the 1956 Motor Racing Championship.

He beat Castellotti (Italy) in a Ferrari by only three-tenths of a second. Third was Jean Behra (France) in a Maserati.

Argentina's World Champion driver, Juan Manuel Fangio in a Ferrari was fourth at 104.802 kilometres an hour.

Britain's Stirling Moss in a Maserati was fifth, two laps behind, and America's Harry Schell in a Vanwall was tenth, five laps behind.

NEW LAP RECORD

Fangio set up a new lap record for the course when he covered the last lap at an average speed of 204.981 kilometres an hour.

Collins headed the classification of the World Championships for drivers with 19 points after his win.

France's Jean Behra was second with 14 points, Argentina's World Champion, Juan Fangio third with 13 points and Britain's Stirling Moss fourth with 12 points.

WINNING JAGUAR

In the sports car race, the winning Jaguar driven by Hamilton and Bueb covered 1,832 miles at an average speed of 114 MPH.

Second were Hawthorn and Frere, 1,327 miles at 110.58 MPH. Third, Pittsington and Flaman, 1,322 miles at 110.14 MPH, and fourth, Flockhart and Sanderson, 1,303 miles at 108.55 MPH.

The Jaguars broke the lap record four times in darkness during the first hour of the race. Just before the finish, Bueb established a final lap record of 118.13 MPH.—Reuter and France-Press.

KMB Beaten 6-0 In Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur, July 1. A Federation of Malaya soccer side overwhelmingly defeated the touring Kowloon Motor Bus Company team of Hongkong by 6-0 today.

Malaya led 3-0 at half-time. The Hongkong footballers had no answer to the strong tackling and close covering of the Malayan defence.—Reuter.

Germany Recovers

Stockholm, June 30. Sweden and Germany drew 2-2 in an international soccer match here today. Sweden led 2-0 at half-time.—Reuter.

Canada May Not Send Full Team To Melbourne

Montreal, July 1.

The Canadian Olympic Association today finds itself with little more than half of the contributions it had hoped for to meet the cost of sending a team to Melbourne for the 1956 Olympic Games.

Six months ago the Association budgeted for total contributions of \$212,000 to cover the cost of teams for the Winter Games at Cortina (Italy) and the Summer Games in Melbourne.

Officials of the Association say that unless the financial objectives are reached before a certain date, the approved sizes of the various teams would have to be cut.

Composition of the Summer Games team has been set at 83 competitors and 21 officials.

The break-down, with number of competitors and officials in that order is:

Track and field, Men 12-2 and Women 6-1, basketball 13-2, wrestling 4-0 and boxing 2-2 as a combined group; canoeing 8-2; cycling 2-1; fencing 1-0; rowing 11-2; shooting 4-0; swimming 4-0; Men 5-0 Women 4-2 weightlifting 4-1; yachting 6-0; gymnastics 1-1; in addition one chapman and four general officials.

This compares with 113 competitors and 26 officials for the 1952 Games in Helsinki and 104 competitors and 30 officials for the 1948 Games in London.

The 1952 figure includes five equestrians and one official. There was no equestrian team for the 1948 Games.

Departure dates of the team by plane from Vancouver for Melbourne now have been set for November 30, and 19.

Latest Water Polo League Standings

The following are the water polo league standings at the end of the first round.

Senior Division	P	W	L	D	Pts.
South China	3	3	0	0	9
China	3	2	1	0	6
Hong Kong	3	1	2	0	3
Chinese Y	3	0	3	0	0

Junior Division	P	W	L	D	Pts.
A. Y. M. C. A.	3	3	0	0	9
Army	3	2	1	0	6
Police	3	1	2	0	3
ICC	3	0	3	0	0

Sports Diary TODAY

Colony Open Bowls: Matches at HKPSA, Reclio, KCC, KBC, IRC, HKFC, HKCC, HKPSA.

ICC: Committee Meeting at Mission to Seamen, 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

Match: B. D. D. v. H. A. F. HKPSA v. G. (S), C. C. (S) v. C. C. C. C. C. (S) v. C. C. C. C. C. (S) v. C. C. C. C

By W. CAPEL KIRBY

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We have pleasure in announcing the opening of the
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7.00 " — 8.12 "	12 "	7.00 " — 7.48 "
8.20 " — 9.00 p.m.	10 "	7.55 " — 9.15 p.m.
9.12 p.m. — 11.00 "	12 "	9.24 p.m. — 11.00 "
11.10 " — 12.00 Midnight	10 "	11.15 " — 12.00 Midnight

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

US BUSINESSMEN CAUTIOUSLY CHEERFUL

Recession Jitters Have All But Subsided

By John Morka

New York, July 1.

The US business mood at mid-year was cautiously cheerful.

Recession jitters have all but subsided. There is strong confidence about a good fourth quarter. Many expect some easing in the third quarter.

But all in all, some of the bullish fervor evident last winter appears to have subsided, although many experts still feel 1956 might well rank with the best in US history.

There is now more emphasis on the soft spots in the economy, notably the lag in housing, agricultural machinery and appliance industries, the auto slump, the threat of a steel strike and spiraling prices, the tightness of money, considerations of inflation-deflation, and President Eisenhower's illness.

High Hopes

But for the moment at least, the spotlight is on the steel industry where some 650,000 workers threaten to go on strike at midnight Saturday unless a new wage pact is hammered out over the next three days.

Earlier last week hopes were high about a possible settlement. Steel unions on the stock market framed on these hopeful expectations. But negotiations hit a snag at mid-week as labor and industry turned down each other's proposals.

As to what will happen the odds are no better than 50-50 there won't be a strike.

In expectations of a strike, steel mills have already started building their furnaces. This usually takes about three days. If no strike takes place, it will take another two days for re-firing.

Thus, it is estimated, some 1,000,000 short tons of steel production will have been lost even if a strike is avoided.

A strike of course could play havoc with the nation's economy, if prolonged. A two-week strike would seriously hamper operations of oil and gas industries, the construction industry, makers of railroad cars and equipment.

These segments are believed to be in the worst position on steel stocks. Some experts note that a steel strike could soften prices for various commodities—zinc, tin, scrap, rubber. Steel mills, according to the Wall Street Journal, use nearly all the steel scrap over half the tin and about 40 per cent of the zinc and about 25 per cent of soft coal production. In the 1953 steel strike zinc, scrap and rubber prices eased although tin remained fairly stable.

What happens in the steel settlement is important for other considerations as well. Steel wage pacts invariably affect labor settlements in other industries. In the offing are talks in the rubber and aluminum industries and railroads.

Welcome News

Steel meanwhile insists that any wage boost would have to be made up from a rise in steel prices. Many put this figure at about \$10 a ton.

Elsewhere last week, there were some less disturbing developments.

Fortune Magazine predicted 1956 would be the best business year in the nation's history. Industrial production, it said, would be two per cent higher than 1955. What's more, it thinks there'll be a further vigorous upturn for 1957. The magazine had some good words for the hard hit auto industry. It thinks there will be more buying of the changed 1957 models than had been the case in 1955.

That would be welcome news indeed. Only lately has the industry begun to work off its backlog of 900,000 unsold cars after months of production cut-backs and layoffs.

Premiere-Hall analysts, had some good things for second half 1956. In its current report on business, the agency has gone over all major industries

CANADIAN GRAIN EXPORTS

Mexico To Plant Rubber

Mexico, July 1. Agriculture Secretary Gilberto Flores said today the Government is planning to plant 50,000 acres of rubber plants in Southern Mexico by 1958. He hoped Mexico eventually could eliminate imports of rubber.

Mexico wheat production this year will reach an all-time record figure of 1,250,000 tons, he said. This would be 30 per cent above last year. He said this year's cotton crop will be about the same as last year's, although some 300,000 less acres were planted in cotton this year. —United Press.

Canada Exported 54.5 million bushels of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed during the first three quarters of the 1955-56 crop year, the Bureau of Statistics said today.

The total compared with 78.5 million bushels in the corresponding period last crop year, and the 1950-51 nine-month average of 96.7 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the four grains to the end of April were oats 2.5 million (17.1 million for the same period last year), and 34.4 million for the 1955-56 crop year, the Bureau of Statistics said today.

The Commerce Department minimises the rise in manufacturing stocks which has worried some observers.

Fluctuations

These stocks, it noted, "cannot be considered troublesome." With the exception of autos, most groups have experienced increases in both inventories and unfilled orders over the past 12 months. It said inventories rose about 4.7 billion between April 1955 and April 1956. It attributed the inventory accumulation largely to expanded activity and the rise in unfilled orders.

At mid-year, there is as much speculation about the erratic behaviour of stock market prices as perhaps about anything else in US financial circles.

However, there have been some fluctuations. A Journal of Commerce compilation noted advances of 10 per cent or more during the first half 1956 by 13 per cent of the various industry categories and declines of that extent by 11 per cent.

Splurge

Only two sessions remain when tradition says the market should have a rally. July has been a month of rise. Industrials and rail issues have gone up in the ratio of two to one to declines in that month. August is even better. Thus Wall Streeters feel that a rally can come even if industry does lag a bit in the third quarter, as many expect.

Many look for some affirmative statement by President Eisenhower regarding his political intentions to set off a flow of idle investment funds which have been on the sidelines for some weeks.

This cooler thinking the re-election of Mr. Eisenhower will again set off a psychological splurge of bullish enthusiasm. The latest survey, for example, thinks that under these circumstances, it is possible that the Dow-Jones industrial average—now around 492—might rise to new peaks between the 550-575 level before 1956 bows out.

But others are less sanguine about stock prospects. Standard & Poor's, for example, notes a degree of uncertainty surrounding the question of whether Eisenhower will choose to run. "While the odds appear to be that he will be a candidate and state-selected, prudent investment policy must make some allowance for a negative surprise," it said.

Two-Fold Effects

Others think that a decision by the President not to run again, would also exercise some restraint on the expected summer rally. These experts insist that the more favourable trend of stock prices in recent weeks indicates the economy is stronger than many forecasts have believed.

By and large, however, financial experts continue to stress the selective nature of the market and temper their enthusiasm with considerations stemming from the two-fold effects of President Eisenhower's political intentions and the overall economic picture.—United Press.

Economic Progress In Second Half Of 1956

By C. T. Hallinan

London, July 1.

Western Europe looks forward to second half 1956 with hopes of continuing its economic progress in the face of mounting difficulties.

While some countries are enjoying relative prosperity many are still grappling with a host of problems, ranging from currency reform and dollar shortages to considerations of inflation and spiralling prices. Britain, for example, faced the next six months with some uneasiness. The big problem here is whether the nation can step up its exports to the United States and Canada to wipe out in part or in whole the 1956 fall-off in sterling area dollar reserves.

Volume Rising

These reserves fell by 543 million of May 1956. Britain had restored only some 49 per cent of that loss. The key question, therefore, in the minds of many expert observers, is whether Britain can accomplish an economic miracle between now and December and wipe out the volume of that "deficit."

Britain's volume of exports is rising and is distinctly higher than before, and many can see signs of progress. But the economic outlook is becoming more obvious to many who think the next few months may see Britain imposing austerity upon herself in order to solve it.

On the problem of inflation, the encouraging point is the sharp fall in the sale of household furniture and of metal. The production of capital goods is still rising slowly and the production of consumer goods is falling slowly. Output of plants and machinery in the first quarter of the year was estimated at 0.2 per cent higher than it was a year ago. The output of motor cars, durable consumer goods and cotton textiles is down.

But Britain is not alone in facing the aftermath of the boom of 1954-55. Other European countries, as United Press bureau reports, are facing it too.

Era Of Stability

France, on the other hand is enjoying—for the moment at least—a wave of optimism inspired by a government report on the outlook for the country's economy.

The Government report—sponsored by the Ministry of Economics—forecasts a very strong and prosperous France in the not too distant future, namely:

Japanese-American Textile Problem

Washington, July 1.

The Administration believes the domestic cotton textile industry should apply to the Tariff Commission for any necessary relief from Japanese competition, officials said today.

They said the Administration does not want to antagonize Japan by clamping import quotas on her products unless it can be proved that they are injuring the American industry.

The Administration's stand was clarified after the Senate Finance Committee urged the Tariff Commission to speed industry-requested investigations of the domestic effects of imports of textiles and other products.

Signs Posted

Officials said the best way to determine whether domestic producers are being hurt is to present an "escape clause" case to the Tariff Commission. In this way, they said, the US could avoid arbitrary and discriminatory action. In the past, the state department has criticised discriminatory legislation enacted in South Carolina and Alabama against Japanese textiles. These laws require merchants selling Japanese cotton textiles to post signs to that effect.

Japanese merchants protested that the State Dept. violated a 1953 US-Japan Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

The Senate committee approved a watered-down version of resolution introduced by Sen. Frederick G. Payne and 25 other senators. The original version would have ordered the Tariff Commission to investigate the effects of all textile imports.

Deal With Problem

The Committee said Sen. Payne's resolution would have required separate inquiries on 700 different types of textiles, even though heavy imports now are concentrated on only a few types.

It said industries which feel injured by import competition can appeal to the Commission for specific investigations. Mr. T.C. Jackson, executive Vice-President of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, said the committee's action "has established the fact that the Administration has ample authority to act decisively now to establish import quotas and solve the problem of rapidly increasing cotton textile imports."

He said the Commerce, Agriculture and State departments assured the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "they would proceed to deal with the problem." —United Press.

US DIVIDEND RECORD

New York, July 1. Dividend payments set a new all-time record high in the first half of 1956. Wall Street experts estimated today.

They projected their figures and predicted the full year would show a gain of nearly 10 per cent over the \$11,200,000,000 reported for 1955, the previous record high.

First half dividends amounted to \$4,900,000,000, a rise of 12 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. In all of 1955 the dividends paid American stockholders amounted to \$5,823,000,000.—United Press.

Sharp Decline In Use Of Copra

Rome, July 1.

The sharp decline in the use of copra and coconut oil in soap production is one feature of post-war trading stressed in a 66-page report on the coconut situation compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organisation for this week's meeting of its Committee on Commodity Problems.

General market prospects for both copra and coconut oil both uncertain, the survey said. The commodities were in close competition with a large number of other materials in the oils and fats group and their overall supply situation was unfavourable. They had lost ground for use in soap (250,000 tons in terms of oil were now used against 400,000 tons pre-war) and had only partially been offset by increased use as edible oil. (About 400,000 tons of traded and coconut oil were now used for food products against 350,000 in 1938). An added danger, the report said, was that the supply of competing oils and fats was also expanding, particularly in the US.

MAJOR PROBLEM

The major problem, according to the FAO survey, was that no coconut growing country had yet developed a modern agricultural or industrial structure. Many of the producing countries were subject to the strains of making newly-independent states viable.

While some producing countries were trying to reduce yields by better cultural practices, past by better replanting with high grade stock, almost all were faced with the future prospect of declining total output. This was due either to the spread of disease or to the declining area under coconut or even to inadequate replanting of senile trees as in Ceylon and most of the South Pacific. Moreover, domestic markets were expanding in producing countries and this was cutting further into export surpluses.

The poor quality of much copra produced and the lack of acceptable standards and grades also contributed to make market prices for copra among the least stable among primary commodities, the report continued.

FLUCTUATIONS

The effect of violent year-to-year fluctuations in average prices were severe on producers' returns and on the value of the trade. Such instability of earnings had ill effects on the balance of payments and hence on employment generally of Ceylon, the Philippines and almost everywhere in the South Pacific.

The report called for greater international co-operation both between producers and between producers and consumers over such questions as technical development in coconut culture, statistical services and commodity intelligence, marketing arrangements, trade policy and long-term demand and supply intentions.—China Mail Special.

NY Cotton Exports

New York, July 1.

Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in bills by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1955-56 season to June 20 were as follows:

Britain	153,550
France	125,220
Germany	1,004,200
Italy	134,500
Japan	1,205,619
Total for season	2,633,089
Same period last year	2,357,704

—United Press.

SAAR DEAL A VICTORY FOR FRANCE

Paris, July 1.

The Saar, 800 square miles of rich coal and steel producing territory on France's north-eastern border, will become German again on January 1, 1957.

But for three years after, this new pro-German state of nearly one million people, will continue to be economically linked with France.

This was the basis of an agreement on the future of the Saarland—for its size, one of the world's richest territories in coal and steel—reached in neutral Luxembourg this month after fifteen hours of negotiations between Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, and Guy Mollet, Prime Minister of France.

The Saar, formerly part of Prussia and Bavaria, was made a trustee territory of the League of Nations for fifteen years by the Treaty of Versailles.

Autonomous

Then, in 1935 the Saarlanders decided in a plebiscite to re-join the Germany of Hitler.

In 1947, the Saar's elected Assembly, its parliament of fifty members, voted their new Constitution and became "an autonomous Democratic and Social country economically linked with France."

Earlier this year, the Saarlanders voted in another plebiscite and again decided to return to Germany. This threat of vast losses to France's economy resulted in the Luxembourg talks.

For three years the territory's economical and monetary link with France remains. That is the main point of the treaty that experts have begun to draft.

But for another three years, one third of the Saar's coal yield will be marketed by French concerns.

The Bank Of England Statement

London, July 1.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended June 27, reads as follows:

Note in circulation	1,093,409,850
Public deposits	10,722,328
Private deposits	224,095,273
Government securities	254,300,000
Other securities	32,320,000
Reserves	68,822,825
Ratio	17.9

—United Press.

The Bank Of France Statement

Paris, July 1.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended June 21, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	301,234,322,426
Total other currencies	143,700,450,000
Banknotes in circulation	182,500,000,000
Advances to State	164,600,000,000
Advances to banks	1,334,000,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	2,811,503,940,483
Current accounts	146,017,531,323
Deposits	146,017,531,323

—United Press.



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